

# TODAY'S METAL PRICES

Copper dull, 19 1/4c; iron and antimony unchanged; lead 8.60c; spelter 8.95c.

# The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS

INDEPENDENT

PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

# WEATHER FORECAST

Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; no change in temperature.

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OGDEN CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4, 1920

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# GERMANS THWART ALLIES; ENTENTE TO MEET CRISIS TURKISH REDS MAKE THREAT OF HOLY WAR Americans Murdered In Syria

## EFFORTS PUT FORTH TO SAVE FORTUNE OF EX-KAISER BILL

Newspaper Says Move is Made  
In Behalf of the Man Who  
"Ruined Germany"

## PRUSSIAN EFFICIENCY IS SEEN IN MEASURE

Bill Provides that Former Em-  
peror Shall Receive Great  
Sum as Compensation

BERLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 3.—Efforts to keep intact the fortune of former Emperor William are condemned in a long editorial printed by the Vorwaerts this afternoon. The newspaper says this movement is in behalf of "a man who ruined Germany."

"The bill now before the Prussian diet represents a masterpiece of old Prussian efficiency," says the editorial, "for the financial status of Count Holzenzollern is placed on the basis of his right to property while nothing is said as to his guilt or the political situation. It is perhaps well to remember that the national constitution gives the government the right to seize private fortunes."

Details of the measure are given by the newspaper which says paragraph four of the bill declares the royal house will give "in the interest of the general welfare" certain possessions such as real estate, works of art and valuable articles but provides the former emperor must be paid 100,000,000 marks in compensation.

## BANKERS INVITED TO SERVE ON NEW BOARD

Investing Public Urged to Look  
With Favor Upon U. S. Ship-  
ping Securities

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Leading bankers of the country were invited today by Chairman Payne of the shipping board to serve on a committee to interest the investing public in the value of shipping securities. Mr. Payne said the board was confronted with the problem of selling ships, the aggregate value of which, \$2,000,000,000, was many times the purchasing power of the private shipping interests and that consequently, it was desirable to educate the people to an appreciation of the relation of the merchant marine to commerce and industry.

The personnel of the committee follows:

Henry M. Robinson of Pasadena, Cal., chairman; Charles D. Dawes, Chicago; George Carrott Clarke, Charles Hayman, R. E. Morris, Fred Strauss, G. H. Kennicott, Allen B. Forbes, F. W. Allan, Mortimer L. Schiff, J. S. Alexander and G. W. Davidson, all of New York; Festus J. Wade, St. Louis; Daniel G. Wing, Boston; Edward L. Robinson, Baltimore; E. D. Morris, Philadelphia; N. H. Latimer, Seattle; F. H. Goff, Cleveland; Herbert Fleischacker, San Francisco; J. E. Boudin, Jr., New Orleans, and E. C. Hulbert, Chicago.

## Italian Cabinet to Again Reorganize

ROME, Tuesday, Feb. 3.—Re-organization of the Italian cabinet is foreseen by the Tribuna in discussing the political situation. It says the premier may take advantage of a parliamentary recess which is probable soon, to strengthen his ministry, giving it a "large base and greater energy."

## HARRY NEW IN SAN QUENTIN.

SAN QUENTIN, Cal., Feb. 4.—Harry New, convicted of the murder of Freda Lesser, became convict No. 33,406 at San Quentin prison. His mother, Mrs. Lillian M. Berger, accompanied him as far as the prison gate.

## DEPORTATIONS HAVE HAD FINE EFFECT PALMER TELLS HOUSE

Positive Intention of Uncle  
Sam to Finish Reds Brings  
Order, He Says

## SEDITION BILL HELD FAR TOO DRASTIC

There are 50,000 Members of  
Communist Party in Nation,  
Is Claim

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—"Deportation of radicals, country-wide arrest of others and the vigorous enforcement of existing laws has given notice that the United States intends to keep order and has helped to improve conditions," Attorney General Palmer today told the house judiciary committee.

The positive intention of this government to punish crimes of "reds" and communists has created a state of order which would have been impossible without arrests and deportations, he added.

"Some misunderstanding exists in regard to my attitude towards this legislation," he said, "some said I had 'a plain case of cold feet,' others that I had 'turned tail.' That of course is not correct. I did not attend because I could not give support to the pending rule for the Sterlin-Graham bill."

## FOR TOO DRASTIC

More harm than good would come from repressive legislation, Mr. Palmer said, adding that pending measures were so drastic and far-reaching that they would over-reach the purpose for which they were intended.

## RIGHTS TO SPEAK

"And these threats which are being circulated on the part of such persons are the kind which do not entitle those who employ them to the guarantee of the so-called right of free speech."

Mr. Palmer said he disagreed with those who claimed revolutionary utterances should be met by arguments instead of statutory laws.

Declaring that because of apparent dilatoriness in stopping "red" activities last summer, every newspaper in the country had "spouted" anathemas, Mr. Palmer said the department by giving advance notice of intended widespread violence against the government had blocked any great disturbances.

## FIRMNESS MEANS ORDER

"Order can only be maintained through firm enforcement of laws," he added, "justice can come to any part of the population without absolute observance of law and order. There are 50,000 members of the communist party in this country and the communist labor party is even larger."

Mr. Palmer read a number of excerpts from an anathematized literature revolutionary in character and said no existing statute made the printing and circulating of such documents unlawful.

## I. W. W. Threatening Superior Court Judge

SPOKANE, Wash., Feb. 4.—Threats declared to have been made against the life of R. M. Webster, superior court judge of this country, who issued a permanent injunction forbidding Industrial Workers of the World here, have caused the assignment of a squad of police detectives to guard him, it became known today.

## HOLD YOUR HORSES WOMEN WILL WEAR SNAPPY TROUSERS

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Daring Oriental suits of lustrous gold and silver tissues ending in trouser legs, which are held close to the shoe tops by straps, sometimes embroidered in precious stones, passing under the wearer's instep, are featured in displays of summer models in Parisian modistes' parlors. Some models coyly veil the trousers with filmy materials.

Recent rumors that tight lacing was to be restored to favor has proved to be erroneous. In fact, little if any corseting will be needed next summer except by stout women. The length of street dresses being shown is about the same as that worn last fall but the hem is narrower.

Bright textures will appear in many of the most popular creations and patterned materials will be featured by some of the more famous houses. One of the most popular models will show a flounce and a tight underskirt of jade green. A smart little jacket with gorgeously embroidered lining has given the stamp of approval in some of the more exclusive shops.

## TERRIBLE PICTURE OF PETROGRAD IS GIVEN BY PROFESSOR

City Suffering from Effects of  
Famine, Cold, Disease and  
Robber Gangs

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Petrograd is described as a city suffering from famine, cold, disease and robbery in a report just made by Professor Zeidler, president of the Russian Red Cross society, who has investigated conditions in the capital.

"Owing to the want of fuel the capital is becoming a desert," he says. "In a few houses only there are still some inhabitants and even these generally live in their kitchens. Famine conditions in this city are terrible. If the population had not already accustomed itself to feeding on what people in normal circumstances never eat at all, they would have no food whatever. Spotted typhus and Spanish influenza with various complications have put an end to the sufferings of many unfortunate people."

"The authorities are powerless to guard public safety. Gangs of robbers are at work in the deserted quarters of the city carrying off all that may have been left after the searches made by the red army."

## Jenkins Not to be Recognized as Consul

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 4.—Formalities necessary to cancel official recognition of William O. Jenkins, United States consular agent at Puebla, are being carried out by the Mexican foreign office, according to a report published by El Democrita yesterday.

Mr. Jenkins, who was kidnapped and held for ransom by Federico Cordoba, the bandit, last October, was later charged by the Puebla state authorities of having conspired with the outlaws to bring about his abduction. The case has been transferred to the federal court where it is now pending.

## MEXICAN GOVERNORS MEET

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 4.—Governors of Mexican states will meet in this city on February 5, which has been made a holiday. The assemblage is awaited with great interest here.

## RELIEF WORKERS IN NEAR EAST VICTIMS OF BRIGAND GANG

French High Commission  
Sends Official Notice of Kill-  
ings to Washington

## NAMES OF MURDERED MEN NOT DISCLOSED

Soviet "Ambassador" Declares  
He Has Asked for Release of  
Red Cross Workers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The murder of three American relief workers in Syria was reported today to the state department.

The relief expedition was under the auspices of the American committee for the relief of the Near East, the headquarters of which are in New York.

Official notification of the killing of the Americans was given by General Gouraud, the high commissioner at Beirut, to American vice Consul McCutcheon at Beirut. General Gouraud formally expressed his regret.

The Americans were part of a convoy for American relief supplies and were killed by brigands on February 1 near El Mali, north of Aleppo. The names of the Americans were not given in the dispatch.

## WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, representative in this country of the Russian soviet government, made public today a cablegram he had sent to Maxim Litvinoff, assistant commissioner of foreign affairs, now at Copenhagen, advising that American Red Cross personnel, recently captured in Siberia, be released unconditionally.

Pending that action, Martens said in a statement he wished to assure relatives of the Americans that they would be treated with every consideration.

Martens suggested to Litvinoff that the soviet government call attention to the "incongruity" of the release of the Americans "while Russian citizens in America are being unjustly arrested and maltreated" and while Martens himself is under "threats of deportation."

## TWO PERSONS KILLED IN LIMERICK RIOTING

LIMERICK, Feb. 4.—Two persons are dead as a result of the rioting here Monday night when demonstrators clashed with an armed military patrol and constabulary. Richard Dwyer, a Republican, was killed during the disturbance and Lena Johnson, a young woman, who was wounded by a shot, died yesterday.

The authorities withdrew the military patrol last night, confining the troops to their barracks. The motion picture theatres were closed, and in some of the Catholic churches the people were advised to keep off the streets, which they did.

## TO CHECK FOREIGN CAPITAL

BERLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 3.—Measures to prevent undue absorption of German properties through foreign capital are provided in a bill now before the Prussian national council.

## STERLING AGAIN DROPS

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Demand bills on the English pound sterling, which dropped yesterday to the low record of \$3.35, were offered at \$3.27 1/2 at the opening of the market here today.

# Refuse to Give Up Men Wanted For War Crimes

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Kurt von Lersner, head of the German peace delegation here, has returned to Premier Millerand the list containing the names of Germans whose extradition is demanded by the allies, which was handed to him last night and has informed the premier that he has resigned and is leaving for Berlin by the first train.

Baron von Lersner told the Associated Press his decision was in line with the attitude he had maintained throughout regarding the question of extradition. He declared he had held that no German officials could be instrumental in carrying out the extradition clauses of the treaty and consequently the matter having come up in definite final form there was nothing left for him to do but to resign and go home.

Immediately after receiving the letter, Baron von Lersner addressed the following letter to Premier Millerand:

"Your excellency has transmitted to me a note containing the names of Germans whose extradition is demanded by the allied powers. In the course of the last three months I have most seriously laid before representatives of the allied and associated governments ten times in writing and in person the reasons it was impossible to comply with such a request, no matter what the social rank of the accused persons might be."

"I remind your excellency of my constantly repeated declarations that no German functionary would be disposed to be in any way whatever instrumental in the demand for their extradition. I should be instrumental in it if I were to forward to the German government the note of your excellency. I therefore send it back herewith."

"I have made it known to my government that I cannot remain in office and that I shall leave Paris by the next train."

(Signed)

"FRIEDRICH VON LERSNER."

The baron, it was said, would leave for Berlin tonight.

The allied council of ambassadors was called into extraordinary session today to discuss the situation created by the resignation of Baron von Lersner, head of the German mission here. The session was held in the French foreign office.

Extradition of 898 Germans accused of the violations of the rules of war is demanded in the list handed Kurt von Lersner, German charge d'affaires here, by Paul Dutasta, secretary of the peace conference, last night.

England demands 97 for trial, France and Belgium 334 each, Italy 29, Poland 57, Rumania 41 and Serbia 4. The names of Germans comprised in the first list against whom charges are preferred by all the allied nations are included in the above figures.

The ambassador's council has confirmed its decision not to publish the names of those Germany is asked to surrender, but it is possible to say that in addition to those already reported as being in the list, are the following:

## PUBLIC DEBT OF U. S. Decreases Millions

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—In the last five months the total public debt has shown a decrease of about \$930,000,000 and the floating debt about \$730,000,000, Secretary Houston announced today in comparative statements of the public debt on August 31, 1919, when the debt reached its peak on January 31. The decreases were due principally to salvage and taxes.

## Major Lee to Tutor Crown Prince Leopold

PARIS, Feb. 4.—(French Wireless Service)—Major Lee of the French army, has been placed at the disposal of King Albert of Belgium for one year to act as tutor to Crown Prince Leopold.

During the recent war Major Lee was in command of a company of sharpshooters and later was attached to various staffs. Subsequently he was sent on a mission to Rumania.

## Pres. Wilson on Porch in Spite of Storm

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Despite a hail, sleet and windstorm, President Wilson spent some time today on the south portico of the White House. He apparently had recovered from the effects of a slight cold he contracted several days ago.

## ARMY OF OTTOMAN BOLSHEVIKI MOVING TO CONSTANTINOPLE

London Informed That Enemy  
of Turks are to be Ousted  
from Capital

## RUSSIAN SOVIETS AND ESTHONIA AT PEACE

Libraries and Documents of  
Dorpat University Returned  
by Lenine Group

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Constantinople today says:

"The Young Turks red army will in the near future reach Constantinople to throw out the Turkish enemies. The Turkish Bolshevik announce that a holy war against Great Britain will be undertaken in the spring."

REVAL, Tuesday, Feb. 3.—Esthonia and the soviet government of Russia have agreed in the peace treaty signed by their respective delegates to respect the principles laid down by the powers in regard to the Gulf of Finland. Only troops of Esthonia and the soviet government, or their allies, will be permitted on the territory of either country.

Russia abandons all claims to former Russian government property in Esthonia, and returns to Esthonia all property removed to Russia during the war, including the libraries and archives of Dorpat university. A special commission will begin the commercial and diplomatic relations subsisting between the two signatories.

Independence Granted.

The Russo-Esthonian peace treaty provides full recognition of Esthonia's independence. The soviet government renounces all sovereignty over Esthonia and in the event that Esthonia's neutrality is recognized internationally, the soviet government is bound to participate in the maintenance of that neutrality.

Both parties to the treaty renounce claim to compensation for war expenditures. The treaty provides that prisoners will be repatriated shortly by both parties to the compact. Russia is to pay Esthonia 15,000,000 rubles in gold. There are to be no customs or transit charges to be fixed on goods by either country.

Under the treaty Esthonia is given the privileges to construct a railway to Moscow from the Esthonian frontier and permission to use 2,500,000 acres of wood land. The soviet government is accorded the right of deriving electricity from the rapids of the Narova river.

## First Step Counts.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 4.—"The first step counts," said Maxim Litvinoff, Bolshevik representative in an interview with the Social Demokraten. "Esthonia is the first country at peace with soviet Russia and this is of great importance. Other border states will probably have to follow suit, though the entente and Polish reactionaries are spreading alarms with the view of impressing Poland that she is on the verge of being invaded by soviet Russia."

"Having no official information respecting the entente's proposal of dealing with Russia through the co-operative societies, we have at present no official attitude."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Danger of an attack on Constantinople by the young Turks' red army, as reported in dispatches today from London, is not regarded as serious by army officers here. The red army is supposed to refer to the nationalist army, which is practically entirely dependent on the orders of Mustafa Kemal. Its exact strength is not known here. There are British and French troops in the vicinity of Constantinople and Greek forces are in Smyrna.